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2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.
Grim visaged war hath foon'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.
The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Leudly; wantonly; loosely.
LASH. *n. f.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *lash* and *lash*.]
1. A stroke, with any thing pliant and tough.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of flogging *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.
Her whip of crickets bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſp.*
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addis. Spect.*
3. A lash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare: out of use.
The farmer they leave in the *lash*,
With losses on every side. *Tuſſer's Husbandry.*
4. A stroke of satire; a farcaſm.
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.
Lucanus to *lash* his horſes bends,
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*
Lets whip theſe ſtaggers o'er the ſeas again,
Lash hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*
Let men out of their way *lash* on ever to faſt, they are
not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Sermon.*
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery courſers *laſhing* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*
2. To move with a sudden ſpring or jirk.
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *laſhing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.
The winds grow high,
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *laſh* the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.*
4. To ſcourge with ſatire.
Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain,
Flat'ners and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or mait of a ſhip.
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.
They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little ſouls at every ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryden's Perſus.*
Wheels claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;
The *laſhing* whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*
LASHER. *n. f.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.
LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *laddis*, by contraction *laſs*.
Hickes.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only
of mean girls.
Now was the time for vig'rous lads to ſhow
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *laſſes* crown'd. *Waller.*
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt,
downright, plain-dealing *laſs* it was. *L'Eſtrange.*
They ſometimes an haſty kiſs
Steal from unwary *laſſes*; they with ſcorn,
And neck reclind, reſent. *Philips.*
LASSITUDE. *n. f.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.] Weariness; fatigue.
Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *G'amville, Scp. 14.*
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*.
More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.
Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized

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- with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempte! to nauſeate, and grow tired. *Watts's Improvment of the Mind.*
From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odiſſy.*
Laſſitude generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtemper'd ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion of that juice; whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*
LA'SSLORN. *n. f.* [*laſſ* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.
Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed bachelor loves,
Being *laſſlorn*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſter*, Saxon; *laſte*, Dutch.]
1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.
I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd,
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me ſpeak my *laſt*. *Dryden.*
Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praſe the dead. *Pope.*
Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the *laſt*. *Pope.*
2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.
3. Beyond which there is no more.
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *laſt* the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*
The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their *laſt*, and dy'd. *Addis.*
O! may ſam'd Brunſwick be the *laſt*,
The *laſt*, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addis.*
But, while I take my *laſt* adieu,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear.
4. Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.
5. Utmoſt.
Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r; their *laſt* endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucrati.*
6. At LAST. In concluſion; at the end.
Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him: but he ſhall overcome
at the *laſt*. *Gen. xlix. 19.*
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,
Ruſt to a point, and fix at *laſt*. *Freind.*
7. The LAST; the end.
All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the *laſt*. *Pope.*
LAST. *adv.*
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.
How long is't now ſince *laſt* yourſelf and I
Were in a maſk. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
When *laſt* I dy'd, and dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Dante.*
2. In concluſion.
Pleaſ'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *laſt*, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*
To LAST. *v. n.* [*laſtan*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere.
All more *laſting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the univerſal language, may *laſt* as long as books *laſt*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
With ſeveral degrees of *laſting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory.
Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addis.*
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſt*, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.
The cobbler is not to go beyond his *laſt*. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*
A cobbler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to cut faces over his *laſt*. *Addis. Spectator*, N^o. 174.
Should the big *laſt* extend the ſhoe too wide,
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.
LA'STERY. *n. f.* A red colour.
The bathful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,
That her became as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *laſtery*. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*
LASTAGE. *n. f.* [*laſtage*, French; *laſtagie*, Dutch; *laſtag*, Saxon, a load.]
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.
LA'STING. *participle adj.* [from *laſt*.]
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

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- Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray on Creation.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.
White parents may have black children, as negroes ſometimes have *laſting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*
The grateful work is done,
The feeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate,
And fix'd the cauſes of a *laſting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*
A ſinew crack'd ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and the memory of it leaves a *laſting* caution in the man, not to put the paſt quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*
LA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually.
LA'STINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.
All more *laſting* than beautiful, but that the conſideration of the exceeding *laſtingneſs* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*
Conſider the *laſtingneſs* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*
LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.]
1. In the laſt place.
I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces; and, *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not adviſe the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
2. In the concluſion; at laſt.
LATCH. *n. f.* [*laſſ*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.
The *latch* mov'd up.
Then comes rofy health from her cottage of thatch, *Gay's Poſtorals.*
Where never phyſician had liſted the *latch*. *Smart.*
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To falſen with a latch.
He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*
2. To falſen; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather ſignifies to *walsh* from *latch*.
But haſt thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſp.*
LA'TCHES. *n. f.*
Latches or *laſkets*, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bunnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bunnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bunnets. *Horris.*
LA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*laet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.
There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whole ſhoes I am not worthy to unlatch.
LATE. *adj.* [*laet*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.]
1. Contrary to early; flow; tardy; long delayed.
My haſting days ſlie on with full career,
Put my *late* ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſheweth. *Milton.*
Juſt was the vengeance, and to *lateſt* days
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praife. *Pope's Odiſſey.*
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.
All the difference between the *late* ſervants, and thoſe who ſtaid in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentlemen. *Addis. Spectator*, N^o. 107.
3. The deceaſed; as the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.
4. Far in the day or night.
LATE. *adv.*
1. After long delays; after a long time.
O boy! thy father gave thee liſt too ſoon,
And haſt bereft thee of thy liſt too *late*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Second Silvius after theſe appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,
Who *late* reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*
The *late* it is before any one comes to have theſe ideas, the *late* alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*
I might have ſpar'd his liſe,
But now it is too *late*. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mather.*
2. In a latter ſeaſon.
To make roſes, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleaſure; for the antients eltemed much of the roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
3. Lateſt; not long ago.
They arrived in that pleaſant iſle,
Where ſleeping *late*, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*
Men have of *late* made uſe of a pendulum, as a more ſteady regulator. *Locke.*
The goddeſs with indulgent cares,
And ſocial joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope's Odyſ.*
From fiſh paſtures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* impriſon'd young. *Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.
Was it to *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie ſo *late*?

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- Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*
Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,
Nor ended, till the next returning fun. *Dryden's Æn.*
LA'TED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.
I am ſo *lated* in the world, that I
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*
LA'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.
Lateness in liſe might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*
LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.
If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret *latent* ſprings, we may there trace out a ſteady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor fees,
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*
What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*
LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.
Why may they not ſpread their *lateral* branches till their diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*
The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are leſs than the diameters of the blood-veſſels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.
Forth riſh the levant, and the poſent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradife Loſt*, b. x.
LA'TERALLY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having diſtinct ſides.
We may reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
LA'TERALLY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] By the ſide; ſide-wiſe.
The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*
LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and *pearo*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.
LATH. *n. f.* [*latia*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.
With dagger of *lath*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their houſes; binding it with a *lath* or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N^o. 29.
Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and pantile lathing. *Mexan's Mechanical Exercices.*
The god who frights away,
With his *lath* ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latier*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths. A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every ſide. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The plaiſters work is commonly done by the yard ſquare for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
LATH. *n. f.* [*laet*, Saxon.] It is explained by *Du Cange*, I ſuppoſe from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spelman*, in the following example.] A part of a county.
If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiſh fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*
The ſee-farms reſerved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* ſilver answered by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
LATH. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.
Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the *lath*. *Ray.*
To LA'THER. *v. n.* [*lethan*, Saxon.] To form a foam.
Chufe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*
To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and ſoap.
LA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.
LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.
Augustus himſelf could not make a new Latin word. *Locke.*
LA'TIN. *n. f.* An exerciſe praſtiſhed by ſchool-boys, who turn Engliſh into Latin.
In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the common order in ſchools for making of Latin. *Aſcham.*
LA'TINISM.